THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Proprietor.

MARCUS ERWIN, Editor.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

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☞From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

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ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1854.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Job Work,

Such as Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Cards, Labels, Way-Bills, &c., &c., executed in a superior manner and at short notice.

Blanks

Of all descriptions kept on hand, and printed to order with neatness and accuracy.

Letters

On business, unless pre-paid, will receive no attention.

☞It is expected in all cases that job work wil be paid for on delivery.

The Time of Prayer.

"Prayer reveals the blessings of the day!
Prayer drives the dangers of the night away!"

When the morning sunbeam shineth,
On the fragrance laden air,
And thou art refreshed with slumber,
Then should be a time of prayer.
When the sun with noon-tide splendor,
Fills all vision every where,
And thou needed rest art taking,
That may be a time of prayer!

When the day's declining shadows
End thy labors, toil and care,
Ere thou seekest wonted slumber,
Bow the knee in humble prayer!
Should the midnight ever find thee
Wakeful on thy couch—Oh! there,
There's a time for solemn musing,
That's the time for secret prayer!

When in health and buoyant gladness,
Life is joyous, bright and fair,
That should be a time to utter
Thankful gratitude in prayer!
When afflicted, pained and wounded—
Yea, when sickness lays thee bare,
Doubt not, fear not, but confiding,
Breathe thy soul in earnest prayer!

Should'st thou ever be exposed
To the world's delusive snare,
Or it's wily arts perplex thee,
That's the time for urgent prayer!
When the Holy Spirit woos thee,
In thy closet, lonely there,
Or, before assembled thousands,
Then engage in fervent prayer!

In the walks of life, wherever
They may lead, through dark or fair—
In the forest, on the highway,
Ever keep a heart of prayer!
Thou wilt find it a consoling,
All sustaining guardian here—
'Tis the master key of heaven!
Pure, confiding, ardent prayer!

A THRILLING STORY.

The following interesting story is copied from a late work on Cuba, by Mr. Bellou:

During the first year of Tacon's governorship there was a young Creole girl, named Miralda Estalez, who kept a little cigar store in the Calle de Mercaderas, and whose shop was the resort of all the young men of the town, who loved a choicely made and superior cigar. Miralda was only seventeen, without mother or father living, and earned an humble though sufficient support by her industry in the manufactory we have named, and by the sales of her little store. She was a picture of ripened tropical beauty, with a finely rounded from, a lovely face, of soft olive tint, and teeth that a Tusarora might envy her.—At times, there was a dash of languor in her dreamy eye that would have warmed an anchorite; and then her cheerful jest was so delicate yet free, that she had unwittingly turned the heads, not to say hearts, of half the young merchants in the Calle de Mercadares. But she dispensed her favors without partiality; none of the rich and gay exquisites of Havana could say they had ever received any particular acknowledgement from the fair young girl to their warm and constant attention. For this one she had a pleasant smile, for another a few words of pleasing gossip, and for a third a snatch of a Spanish song: but to none did she give her confidence, except to young Pedro Mantanez, a fine looking boatman, who plied between the Punta and Moro Castle, on the opposite side of the harbor.

Pedro was a manly and courageous young fellow, rather above his class in intelligence, appearance and associations, and pulled his oars with a strong arm and light heart and loved the beautiful Miralda with an ardor romantic in its fidelity and truth. He was a sort of leader among the boatmen in the harbor for reasons of his superior cultivation and intelligence, and his quick-witted sagacity was often turned for the benefit of his comrades. Many were the noble deeds he had done in and about the harbor since a boy, for he had followed his calling of a waterman from boyhood, as his father had done before him. Miralda in turn ardently loved Pedro, and when he came at night and sat in the back part of her little shop, she had always a neat and fragrant cigar for his lips. Now and then, when she could steal away from her shop on some holiday, Pedro would hoist a tiny sail in the prow of his boat, and securing the little stern awning over Miralda's head, would steer out into the gulf and coast along the romantic shore.

There was a famous roue, well known at this time in Havana, named Count Almonte, who frequntly visited Miralda's shop and conceived quite a passion for the girl, and indeed, he had grown to be one of her most liberal customers. With a cunning shrewdness and knowledge of human nature, the Count beseiged the heart of his intended victim without appearing to do so, and carried on his plan of operations for many weeks before the innocent girl even suspected his possessing a partiality for her, until one day she was surprised by a present from him of so rare and costly a nature as to lead her to suspect the donor's intentions at once, and to promptly declined the offered gift. Undismayed by this, the Count continued his profuse patronage in a way to which Miralda could find no plausible pretext of complaint.

At last, seized upon, what he considered a favorable moment, Count Almonte declared his passion to Miralda, besought her to come and be the mistress of his board and rich estates at Cerito, near the city, and offered all the promises of wealth, favor and fortune; but in vain. The pure-minded girl scorned his offer, and bade him never more to insult her by visiting her shop. Abashed, but not confounded, the Count retired, but only to weave a new snare whereby he could entangle her, for he was not one to be so easily thwarted.

One afternoon, not long after this, as the twilight was settling over the town, a file of soldiers halted just opposite the door of the little cigar shop, when a young man, wearing a lientenant's insigna, entered and asked the attendant if her name was Miralda Estalez, to which she timidly responded.

"Then you will please to come with me."

"By what authority?" asked the trembling girl.

"The order of the Governor-General."

"Then I must obey you," and she prepared to follow him at once.

Stepping to the door with her, the young officer directed his men to march on, and getting into a valante, told Miralda they would drive to the guard house. But to the surprise, of the girl, she soon after discovered that they were rapidly passing the city gates, and immediately after were dashing off on the road to Cerito. Then it was that she began to fear some trick had been played upon her, and these fears were soon confirmed by the volante turning down the long alley of palms that led to the estate of Count Almonte. It was in vain to expostulate now; she felt that she was in the power of the reckless nobleman, and the pretended officer and soldiers were his own people, who had adopted the disguise of the Spanish army uniform.

Count Almonte met her at the door, told her to fear no violence, that her wishes should be respected in all things, save her personal liberty; that he trusted, in time, to persuade her to look more favorably upon him, and that in all things he was her slave. She replied contemptuously to his words, and charged him with the cowardly trick by which he had gained control of her liberty. But she was left by herself though watched by his orders at all times to prevent her escape.

She knew very well that the power and will of the Count Almonte were too strong for any humble friend of hers to attempt to take her part, and yet she somehow felt a conscious strength in Pedro, and secretly cherished the idea that he would discover her place of confinement, and adopt some means to deliver her. The stiletto is the constant companion of the lower classes, and Miralda had been used to wear one even in her store against contingency: but she now regarded the tiny weapon with peculiar satisfaction, and slept with it in her bosom.

Small was the clue by which Pedro Mantanez discovered the trick of Count Almonte. First this was found out, and then that circumstance, and these, being put together, they led to other results, until the indefatigable lover was at last fully satisfied that he had discovered her place of confinement. Disguised as a friar of the order of San Felipe, he sought Count Almonte's gates at a favorable moment, met Miralda, cheered her with fresh hopes, and retired to arrange some certain plan for her delivery. There was time to think now; heretofore he had not permitted himself even an hour's sleep; but she was safe—that is, not in immediate danger—and he could breatbe more freely. He knew not with whom to advise, he feared to speak to those above him in society, least they might betray his purpose to the Count, and his own liberty, by some means, be thus jeopardized. He could only consider with himself, he must be his own counsellor in this critical case.

At last, as if in depair, he started to his feet one day, and exclaimed—

"Why not go to head-quarters at once?—why not see the Gov-General, and tell him the truth? Ah, see him! How is that to be effected? And then this Count Almonte is a nobleman. They say that Tacon loves justice. We shall see; I will go to the Gov.-Gen.; it cannot do any harm, if it does not do any good. I can but try."

And Pedro did see the Governor. True, he did not at once get audience of him—not the first, nor the second, nor the third time, but he persevered, and was admitted at last.—Here he told his story in a free, manly voice undisguisedly and opened in all things, so that Tacon was pleased.

"And the girl," said the Governor-Gen., over whose countenance a dark scowl had gathered, "is she thy sister?"

"No, Excelencia, she is dearer still—she is my betrothed."

The Governor, bidding him come nearer, took a golden cross from his table, and handing it to the boatman, as he regarded him searchingly said—

"Swear that what you have related to me is true, as you hope for heaven."

"I swear," said Pedro, kneeling and kissing the emblem with simple reverence.

The Governor turned to his table, wrote a few brief lines, and touching a bell, summoned a page from an adjoining room, whom he ordered to send the Captain of the Guard to him.

Prompt as were all who had any connection with the Governor's household, the officer appeared at once, and received the written order, with direction to bring the Count Almonte and a young girl named Miralda, immediately before him.

Pedro was sent to an ante-room, and the business of the day passed as usual in the reception hall of the Governor.

Less than two hours had transpired when the Count and Miralda stood before Tacon.—Neither knew the nature of the business which had summoned them there. Almonte half suspected the truth, and the poor girl argued of herself that her fate could not but be improved by the interference, let its nature be what it might.

"Count Almonte, you doubtless know why I have ordered you to appear here."

"Excelencia, I fear that I have been indiscreet," was the reply.

"You adopted the uniform of the guards for your own private purposes upon the girl, did you not?"

"Excellencia, I cannot deny it."

"Declare upon your honor, Count Almonte, whether she is unharmed, whom you have thus kept a prisoner."

"Excellencia, she is as pure as when she entered beneath my roof," was the truthful reply.

The Governor turned, and whispered something to his page, then continued his questions to the Count, while he made some minutes upon paper. Pedro was now summoned to explain some matter, as he entered, the Gov.-Gen. turned his back for one moment as if to seek for some papers upon his table, while Miralda was pressed to the boatman's arms. It was but for a few moment, and the next Pedro was bowing humbly before Tacon. A few moments more and the Governor's page returned, accompanied by a monk of the church of Santa Clara, with the emblems of his office."

"Holy father," said Tacon, "you will bind the hands of this Count Almonte and Miralda Estaletz together in the bonds of wedlock."

"Excelencia," exclaimed the Count in amazement.

"Not a word, Senor, it is your part to obey!"

"My nobility, Excelencia!"

"Is forfeited," said Tacon.

Count Almonte had too many evidences before his mind's eye of Tacon's mode of administering justice and of enforcing his own will to dare to rebel, and he doggedly yielded in silence. Poor Pedro, not daring to speak, was half crazed to see the prize he had so long coveted thus about to be torn from him. In a few moments the ceremony was performed, the trembling and bewildered girl not daring to thwart the Governor's orders, and the priest declared them husband and wife. The Captain of the guard was summoned and dispatched with some written order, and in a few subsequent moments Count Almonte, completely subdued and broken spirited, was ordered to return to his plantation. Pedro and Miralda were directed to remain in an adjoining apartment to that which had been the scene of this singular procedure. Count Almonte mounted his horse, and with a single attendant soon passed out of the city gates. But hardly had he passed the corner of the Paseo, when a dozen muskets fired a volley upon him, and he fell a corpse upon the road.

His body was quietly removed, and the captain of the guard, who had witnessed the act, made a minute upon his order as to the time and place, and, mounting his horse, rode to the Governor's palace, entering the presence chamber just as Pedro and Miralda were once more summoned before the Gov.

"Excellencia," said the officer, returning the order, "It is executed!"

"Is the Count dead?"

"Excellencia, yes."

"Proclaim in the usual manner, the marriage of Count Almonte and Miralda Estalez, and also that she is his legal widow, possessed of his titles and estates. See that a proper officer attends her to the Count's estates, and enforce this decision." Then, turning to Pedro Mantanez, he said,

"No man or woman in this island is so humble but they may claim justice of Tacon!"

The story furnishes its own moral.

Mr. Ballou closes his volume with a lively picture of the benefit which would accrue to Cuba, from her annexation to the United States.

[From the Lexington Express.]

Missouri Farming.

Mr. Nathan Corder, of Davis township, was in our office on Thursday, and permitted us to look over a few items of his crop for the year 1853, from which we make the following statement. Mr. Corder's field force consists of fifteen men and six women:

In 1853 he seeded 200 acres in hemp. He sold his crop, weighing 88 tons and 46 pounds, to Messrs. Lewis & Gordon, of Waverly, for the sum of $10,153 23. From this calculation it will be perceived that he sold at $115, befor the market reached its highest figures. We saw, on Saturday last, in the Warehouse of Messrs. Lewis & Gordon, a portion of the crop. It is an excellent article, and purchasres say it is finely handled.

Mr. Corder also raised, last season, 800 bushels of wheat, 1,500 barrels of corn, and a large crop of oats, and sold ten mules of his own raising, for 62 50 each, making the following aggregate:

Hemp,	$10,153 23
Wheat,	800, 00
Mules,	625 00
Corn, at $1 50 per bbl.,	2,250 00
Oats,	800 00
Total,	$14,628 23

Learned Elephant.—"That's a werry knowing hannimal of yours," said a cockney gentleman to the keeper of an elephant.

"Very," was the cool rejoinder.

"He performs strange tricks and hantics, does he?" inquired the cockney, eyeing the animal through his glass.

"Surprisin!" retorted the keeper, "we've learnt him to put money in that box you see away up there. Try him with a dollar."

The cockney handed the elephant a dollar, and sure enough he took it in his trunk, and placed it in a box high up out of reach.

"Well, that is werry 'hextraordinary—hastonishin' truly! Now let's see him take it out, and hand it back."

"We never learnt him that," retorted the keeper with a roguish leer, and then turned to stir up the monkeys and punch the hyenas. —*Spirit of the Times.*

Nearly twenty persons were poisoned in Alleghany county, Md. the other day, by eating corn-bread made from sour meal. They recovered.

There is a great apple crop in western Ohio, where good ones are abundant at 30 cents a bushel.

Devil is from the Greek *diadolus* and signifies an accuser, or *prosecuting attorney.*

The genius who files newspapers, lately broke his instrument while operating on a "hard shell," organ.

An editor thinks that if the proper way of spelling tho is "though," and bo is "beau," the proper way of spelling potatoes ought to be "poughteighteaux."

From the University Magazine.

"Uncle Moreau."

The town of Wilmington, though of much commercial importance to the good State of North Carolina, cannot boast of many notable personages, and is wofully destitute of "lions." Perhaps it may strike some strangely, and others ludicrously, that many persons inquire with most apparent interest, or at least curiosity, after the venerable coloured man whose name stands at the bead of this article. The reason of this we will attempt to disclose by a short sketch of his life.

"Uncle Moreau" is now well stricken in years, being, according to his own account, eighty four years of age. He was born in Eastern Africa, upon the banks of the Senegal River. His name, originally was Umeroh. His family belonged to the tribe of Foutahs, whose chief city was Foutah. The story that he was by birth a prince of his tribe, is unfounded. His father seems to have been a man of considerable wealth, owning as many as seventy slaves, and living upon the proceeds of their labor. The tribes living in eastern Africa are engaged almost incessantly in predatory warfare, and in one of these wars the father of Moreau was killed. This occurred when he was about five years old, and the whole family were immediately taken by an uncle to the town of Foutah. This uncle appears to have been the chief minister of the King or Ruler of Foutah. Here Moreau was educated, that is, he was taught to read the Koran (his tribe being Mohamedans) to recite certain forms of prayer, and the knowledge of the simpler forms of Arithmetic. So apt was he to learn, that he was soon promoted to a mastership, and for ten years taught, which was for the most part, lessons from Koran. These barbarians did not think, like the more enlightened States, of excluding their sacred books from their schools.

After teaching for many years, Moreau resolved to abandon this pursuit and become a trader, the chief articles of trade being salt, cotton cloths, &c. While engaged in trade, some events occurred, which he is very reluctant to refer to, but which resulted in his being sold into slavery. He was brought down the coast, shipped for America, in company with only two who could speak the same language, and was landed at Charleston in 1807, just a year previous to the final abolition of the slave trade. He was soon sold to a citizen of Charleston, who treated him with great kindness, but who, unfortunately for Moreau, died in a short time. He was then sold to one who proved to be a harsh, cruel master, exacting from him labor which he had not the strength to perform. From him Moreau found means to escape, and after wandering nearly over the State of South Carolina, was found near to Fayetteville in this State. Here he was taken up as a runaway, and placed in the jail. Knowing nothing of the language as yet, he could not tell where he was from, but finding some coals in the ashes, he filled the walls of the room with piteous petitions to be released, all written in the Arabic language. The strange characters, so elegantly and correctly written by a runaway slave, soon attracted attention, and many of the citizens of the town visited the jail to see him.

Through the agency of Mr. Mumford, then Sheriff of Cumberland county, the case of Moreau was brought to the notice of Gen. Jas. Owen, of Bladen county, a gentleman well known throughout this commonwealth for his public services, and always known as a man of generous and humane impulses. He took Moreau out of jail, becoming security for his forthcoming if called for, and carried him with him to his plantation in Bladen county. For a long time his wishes were baffled by the meanness and the cupidity of a man who had bought the runaway at a small price from his former master, until at last he was able to obtain legal possession of him, greatly to the joy of Moreau. Since then, for more than forty years, he has been a trusted and indulged servant.

At the time of his purchase by Gen. Owen, Moreau was a staunch Mohamedan, and for the first year at least kept the fast of Rhamadan, with great strictness. Through the kindness of some friends, an English translation of the Koran was procured for him, and read to him, often with portion of the Bible. Gradually he seemed to lose his interest in the Koran, and to show more interest in the sacred scriotnres, until finally he gave up his faith in Mohammed, and became a believer in Jesus Christ. He was baptized by Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, of the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville, and received into the church.—Since that time he has been transferred to the Presbyterian Church in Wilmington, of which he has long been a consistent and worthy member. There are few Sabbaths in the year in which he is absent from the house of God.

Uncle Morean is an Arabic scholar, reading the language with great facility, and translating it with ease. His pronunciation of the Arabic is remarkably fine. An eminent Virginia scholar said, not long since, that he read it more beautifully than any one he ever heard, save a distinguished savant of the University of Halle. His translations are somewhat imperfect, as he never mastered the English language, but they are often very striking. We remember once hearing him read and translate the twenty third psalm, and shall never forget the earnestness and fervor which shone in the old man's countenance, as he read of the going down into the dark valley, and using his own broken English said, "Me, no fear, master's with me there." There were signs in his countenance and in his voice, that he knew not only the words, but felt the blessed power of the truth they contained.

Moreau has never expressed any wish to return to Africa. Indeed he has always manifested a great aversion to it when proposed, changing the subject as soon as possible.—When Dr. Jonas King, now of Greece, returned to this country from the East, he was introduced in Fayetteville to Moreau. Gen. Owen observed an evident reluctance on the part of the old man to converse with Dr. King. After some time he ascertained that the only reason of his reluctance was his fear that one who talked so well in Arabic might have been sent by his own country to reclaim him, and carry him again over the sea. After his fears were removed, he conversed with Dr. King with great readiness and delight.

He now regards his expatriation as a great Providential favor. "His coming to this country," as he remarked to the writer, "was all for good." Mohammedanism has been supplanted in his heart by the better faith in Christ Jesus, and in the midst of a christian family, where he is kindly watched over, and in the midst of a church which honors him for his consistent piety, he is gradually going down to that dark valley, in which, his own firm hope is, that he will be supported and led by the hand of the Great Master, and from which he will emerge into the brightness of the perfect day.

The Year 1854.

The memory of the present year will linger long and painfully in the hearts of men. Turning in almost any direction, the eye is met with the traces of pestilence, desolation and death. In the West Indies, the dread Cholera has mowed down its thousands; and in the Island of Barbadoes, above seventy thousand victims in the last few months, sadly attest the might and power of its arm. On the shores of the Euxine and Baltic, from the ranks of the various armies marshalled for glory and conquest, one hundred thousand soldiers have fallen by the same unseen, yet resistless foe. They have been denied even the hero's desperate wish, of dying at the cannon's mouth, with the music of battle sounding in his ears; but ingloriously, in the dense and plage-scented hospital, they have made the last sacrifice to fame and country.

And at our own doors, what a spectacle!—The last fall and winter were almost unprecedented in the destruction of life and property by fires in the Northern cities, and by storm and shipwreck along the extended path of Commerce. It cannot be forgotten, how, day after day, we were called on to chronicle the loss of some noble ship, gone down, with her crew and cargo, to the chambers of the deep. Spring returned, and with it the labors and the hopes of the husbandman. The seasons were propitious, and all things promised abundance. In South Carolina, never before did the prospects seem brighter. Cotton, Rice, and the provision crops, all looked well. And this condition of things continued with but little change until one week ago, when a storm unparalleled in the memory of the present generation swept over us, leaving in its track desolation and ruin. In our city, its work is to be seen in almost every object which meets the eye, while from the country every mail brings in the most sickening tidings of loss and destruction. The Rice crop is cut off one half. The Sea Island Cotton fields are strewn with their just maturing fruit. The entire Low Country of Carolina and Georgia has been severely and bitterly visited.

But our disasters have not stopped here.—A worse calamity is upon us in the ravages of the Yellow Fever. Our sister city of Savannah has been a lazar-house for a number of weeks past. Her people have fled by thousands from the jaws of the unsparing pestilence, and stand afar off, watching, while it sweeps away the few who remain. It is a spectacle to excite the deepest sympathy, and call forth our best aid. Charleston, in abundant gratitude be it spoken, has thus far been less sorely stricken. But it is impossible to note the hearsel which are constantly wending their sad way through our streets, and every day more frequent, without feeling that we too, are afflicted. Our season, which opened with such fair promise, has been darkened by a cloud of misfortune. When we thus sum up our sorrows, we are reminded of the history of Job, as messenger after messenger followed each other in quick succession, with their tales of disaster and distress.—*Charleston Mercury.*

A French farmer has succeeded in giving to maize or Indian corn any other color he chooses, by the following plan: Having received from China a specimen of maize of a pearl white color, the grains of which were very small but very beautiful, he was desirous to obtain the same grain but the other colors. For this purpose he planted by the side of some of them some American maize of a red color, and the result was a crop of grain of a pink tint, with some of a blueish and others of a green color. He made a similar experiment with the maize of Tusavora the grain of which is as white as Carolina rice and he thus obtained a crop which were about 15 inches in length and the grains of a blue color.

Another time he planted some of the black maize of Syria. The ears attained the length of twenty-two inches, and the grain was of different colors. The yellow maize, on being planted near some of the brown maize of Central America, produced some of dark brown color, which ripens eight days sooner than the other sorts. This farmer now posseses one hundred and fifty-three different varieties of maize, and his object in continuing his experiments is not only to change the color at will but also to secure varieties which will ripen earlier, as well as larger and longer ears, and thus increase the produce.

Marrying and Dying.—The Knoxville (Tennessee) papers contain the following mixture under their matrimonial head:

Married, on the 10th July, in Knoxville, Tennessee, by Zack Boothe, Esq., Mr. Patrick Welch to Miss Sarah E. Davis.

Died, in Knoxville, on the 24th July, Mr. Patrick Welch.

Married, on the 12th August, in Knoxville, Tennessee, by W. F. Seay, Esq., Thos. Collins to Mrs. Sarah E. Welch, relict of the late Patrick Welch.

This is the progressive age.

A Fop.

We annex from the Newport correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce a graphic picture of a New York dandy. The correspondent says it is difficult to conceive for what such creatures were made, though he concludes that "as every living thing has its use," even a mere fop cannot be entirely worthless. We don't subscribe to this doctrine. We have no doubt that the dandy creature was made originally for a man, but having perverted himself into a fool, nature is freed from all responsibility in his case, and he may be safely set down as good for nothing. Whether such mere "consumers of the fruits of the earth," who eat the bread for the want of which honest men are starving, ought not to be hung or guillotined, is a question deserving consideration:

Come with me, my friend, for a moment, while I point out to you one of this species of the *genus homo.* He is the type of a class always to be found here during the fashionable seasons. Look at him, and remark his chief characteristic. He has just arrived from Broadway; and, in all of his movements, and in every appointment of his dress, you read, in letters most legible, his character—a fop. Mark his personal appearance. His moustache is unexceptionable—counting thirty hairs to the acre. His hair, that luxuriates on his head, has been so twisted and tortured by his "artistic barber," as to lead one to suppose that he has been dipped, like Achilles; but it is evident that the goddess must have held him by the head instead of the heel.—In short, his head is the only place where nature acknowledges a perfect vacuum. Very tight pantaloons, that display immense moral and physical courage in venturing into the world with such slender support as they contain; a flashy cravat, of great proportions; a knowing, half jockey, half gentleman hat; a collar with linen enough to sail a small fishing smack; a fancy vest, gold chain, quizzing glass, and an ivory headed cane, make up the external qualifications of this sample of humanity. Sure I am that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.

Considering such individuals philosophically, one is thrown into bewilderment. It is difficult to conceive for what they were made. But, as Plato insists on the agency and accuracy of nature in all cases—maintaining that "every living thing has its use"—I suppose it is safe to conclude that such beings are not entirely worthless. If there were no tadpoles there would be no frogs; and paste diamonds must have a splendid setting to make them sell. Shakspeare says that—

"——the apparel oft proclaims the man,"

but let us hope, with Byron,

"That this is but the *surface* of his soul,
And that the depth is rich in better things."

The Toper.

"Another glass, and I'll go."
Go where?
"Home."

No—you have no home. You had one once, and a neat and pleasant home it was.—But the "one glass more,' has broken your faithful and loving wife's heart, beggared and disgraced your children, and made your home a curse to yourself and all about you.

What a spectacle. A rational man, made in the image of God, endowed with an immortal soul, and capable of endless and perfect happiness and joy, turning himself into a brute!

Short Letters.—Here are some more specimens of short letters, which are hard to beat, we guess. The first is the answer given to a gentleman by a lady whom he had offended by his dilatorimes, and who, for a long time, had refused to speak to him. His letter was earnest in its supplications for forgiveness. It concluded with:

"One word from your lips will make me happy. When and where will you speak it?"
Her answer was:
"Wednesday, at the altar."

But the shortest correspondence on record is the one between an Amsterdam merchant in want of news, and his London agent. The letter ran thus:

?

And the answer thus:

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being the briefest possible intimation that there was nothing stirring.

What a Villain!—Recently a gentlemanly looking stranger called upon a sexton in Louisville, Kentucky, and ordered a child's grave dug, offering a ten dollar bill in payment for the service, and receiving eight dollars in return. No child's funeral appearing at the appointed time, the sexton was led to examine his ten dollar bill, when he found it was counterfeit.

The editor of the Jackson (Missouri) True Witness says he has not seen a drunken man in Jackson since the Legislature adjourned.

The Deepest Well in the World.—The Artesian well at St. Louis is said to be the deepest well in the world. The borers, who had been at work for six years, upon reaching a depth of twenty two-hundreb feet, struck a vain of Sulpherated water, which gushed forth like Soda from a fountain. We believe it is the intention to continue the digging and it is reported that in order that there may be no misunderstandiug about the matter, a delegation has been sent around to China, to petition for right of way.

Long Lived.—The people live uncommonly long in Vermont, it is said. There are two men there so old that they have quite forgotten who they were, and there is nodoby alive who can remember it for them.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Progress.

All victory is struggle, using chance
And genius well; all bloom is fruit of death!
All being, effort for a future germ;
All good, just sacrifice; and life's success
Is rounded-up of integers of thrift,
From toil and self-denial. Man must strive
If he would freely breathe or conquer; slaves
Are amorous of ease and dalliance soft;
Who rules himself calls no man master, and
Commands success even to the throat of Fate.
Creation's soul is thrivance from decay;
And nature feeds on ruin; the big of earth
Summers in rot, and harvests through the frost,
To fructify the world; the mortal Now
Is pregnant with the spring-flowers of To-come;
And death is seed-time of Eternity.

[*Household Words.*

Kansas Territory.

The annexed description of the Eastern section of Kansas we clip from the New York Times:

Kansas is bounded by the State of Missouri on the East, Nebraska on the North, Utah on the West, and South by New Mexico and Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, Choctaw and Chickasaw fragments of the Indian Territory. It extends between the parallels of 38 deg. and 40 deg. north latitude, and 93d and 107th meridian West from Greenwich; comprising about forty millions of acres; one fourth of which is barren plain and mountain; and all the large remainder an undulating succession of fields of living verdure hedged with woodland,—the most desirable country, climate and all things considered, anywhere between the Alleghany and the Pacific.

A million of these acres were ceded by the Delawares, Kickapoos and Weas, in May, 1853, to be sold at auction for their benefit, after deducting the cost of surveying. The pioneer, therefore, who would make certain of his pre-emption, must obtain a copy of this treaty, if he would "squat" intelligently. It is not, however, of any real importance, as a fee of ten dollars will propitiate the owning tribe, and full three years must elapse before the lands can come into market—so slow is the surveying into counties, towns and quarter sections, a process dependent upon the industry of officials and clemencies of weather. No instance is on record in which a similar work has been effected in less than four years. When exposed to sale, the settler is entitled to the first bid; and, should another trespass on his premises, an arrow placed over the cabin door is a significant hint that "first right" must be respected, for there the impartial rule of "squatter sovereignty" is supreme.

Embracing thirty miles west of the Missouri line, and an equal distance south of the Kansas river, is the Shawnee Reserve, for which a treaty is now in progress, by which it is comtemplated to distribute two hundred acres to each Indian, with power to sell. This district is of alternate prairie and timber, rolling, well watered, and of surprising beauty and productiveness.

The Wakaroosa Creek, whose affluents rise along the dividing ridge of the Neosho, flowing northeastward, enters the Kansas near the western limit of the Shawnee Reserve; and, eight miles beyond, the first company of the Anti-Slavery league have built a rich, romantic country, containing limestone, a sufficiency of building stone, clay or brick, sand, coal mines, and other requisites for a sudden and brilliant prosperity. The Wakaroosa, like most other Western streams, is at places deeply indented, cleaving its banks canal like, and revealing a fat black loam, five feet in depth.

The Kansas, or Kaw, as it is there frequently called, is the important river of that part of the Territory destined to early settlement. It is six hundred yards across at the mouth, and ranges from two hundred to four hundred feet in width for several hundred miles above. During five months of the year it is navigable for steamboats about two hundred miles; and while the annual freshets last, which usually comes as early as June, may be ascended a distance of six hundred miles. The Excel is reported to have made six trips this season, one hundred and fifty miles, to Fort Riley. In these waters, the buffalo and cat-fish attain a weight of from thirty to one hundred pounds; and the numerous tributaries abound in perch, bass, roach, bull-heads, etc.

Here, and throughout the region of "tall grass," which spreads two hundred miles westward, there is game enough to amuse a generation of Nimrods; deer, raccoons, opossums, squirrels, rabbits, turkeys, geese, ducks, prairie fowl, partridges and pheasants are all about, and their name is Legion.

Studding the banks of the rivulets and in clumps on the prairie are peach trees, several varieties of plums with cherry, the delicious paw-paw, persimmon, hazle nut and hickory, black and white walnut, butternut, gooseberry, haw, and of all nuts, the unapproachable pecan; with festoons of grapes of different kinds, and meadows of strawberries, raspberries, and others of the "gelic race."

The soil is also well adapted to the culture of the apple, pear and current, and produces exuberant crops of wheat, hemp, corn, buckwheat, oats, rye, Irish and sweet potaties, tobacco, and all the vegetables of the Eastern and Middle States.

In the forests are nearly all the trees of value which line the eastern acclivity of the Alleghanies—such as oak, birch, beech, maple, sycamore, linden, ash, honey-locust, mulberry, and that sentinel of all the Rocky Mountain River, the stately cotton wood, to say nothing of certain groves of black-jack, so diminutive, gnarled, knobby and all a twist that they do—to admire.

Such is a prosaic summary of the data from which the farmer like individual may best judge of the large advantages and wealth of promise unfolded by that part of Kansas lying nearest to the old metes and bounds of civilization.

As to the emigrants' bugbear of fever and ague, there is some of that, for I remember to have seen a Shawnee woman shake—but not to pieces; moreover, ague in the West is like cholera in a city—you hear most of it at a distance. Few other cases are in vogue, seeing the institutions of French cookery and medical colleges are yet to be introduced.

The climate is pleasant and healthy. To be sure, Old Boreas comes down with a regular northerner, semi-occasionally; but generally, the Winter is of brief duration, with but a few inches of snow; as indeed the same parallel in the west is always several degrees milder than by our seaboard. And the ardent noon time in Summer is tempered by the soft south wind from the Cordilleras, and refreshing showers accompanied with such unpatented thunder and lightning as modern melo-drama will never imitate. Then of evenings in August, the full round moon will float up its path of mellow splendor, until the on-looker is drunk to the spirit's core with the red glory that floods half the heaven.—Such nights are not to be enjoyed anywhere else this side of the Rocky Mountain crest.

Internal Improvement.

A General Convention of the friends of Internal Improvement will be held

AT SALISBURY,

On Thursday the 2d day of November next.

The object of the Convention will be to consider and recommend a general system of Internal Improvement, by Rail Roads, for the State.

All counties are requested to send Delegates, and all friends of Internal Improvement are invited to attend.

ROWAN COUNTY.	GUILFORD.
Chas. F. Fisher	D. F. Caldwell
Nath'l Boyden	Jno. A. Gilmer
John W. Ellis	MACON.
D. A. Davis	Jacob Siler.
John I. Shaver	H. G. Woodfin
Wm. Murphy	IREDELL.
Michael Brown	W. F. Cowan
ALEXANDER.	JOHNSTON.
A. C. McIntosh	D. W. Sanders
ANSON.	LINCOLN.
E. F. Lilly	C. C. Henderson
BERTIE.	MONTGOMERY.
J. B. Cherry	E. Deberry
BURKE.	S. H. Christian
E. J. Erwin	NORTHAMPTON.
R. C. Pearson	D. A. Barnes.
BEAUFORT.	NEW HANOVER.
F. B. Satterthwaite	P. K. Dickinson
Jas. E. Hoyt	A. J. DeRosset
BUNCOMBE.	Thos. H. Wright
J. F. E. Hardy	ONSLOW.
CUMBERLAND.	John A. Averitt
Geo. McNeill	RANDOLPH.
R. K. Bryan	Jona. Worth
E. J. Hale	H. B. Elliott
C. T. Haigh	A. H. Marsh
Joseph Frey	RICHMOND.
E. L. Winslow	A. Dockery
John H. Cook	ROBESON.
D. G. McRae	R. S. French
CATAWBA.	R. E. Troy
W. L. McCorkle	Edmund McQueen
CLEAVELAND.	N. A. McLean
A. R. Hounsly	SAMPSON.
COLUMBUS.	Patrick Murphy
A. J. Troy	STOKES.
CHOWAN.	R. D. Golding
R. T. Paine	STANLEY.
CALDWELL.	M. T. Waddill
S. F. Patterson	WAYNE.
W. A. Lenoir	S. L. Love
DUPLIN.	GRANVILLE.
D. Reid	A. W. Venable
CARTERET.	DAVIE.
M. F. Arendell	B. Bailey
EDGECOMBE.	G. W. Johnson
J. S. Dancy	WAKE.
YADKIN.	L. O'B. Branch.
Jos. Williams	Wm. Boylan
J. Cowles.	

THE HEALTH OF KNOXVILLE, TENN.

The Knoxville *Register* of the 16th inst. says:

"Since the rain we had on Monday evening last, the cholera has very sensibly abated. There have been but few deaths, and those who have died have mostly been children.—The disease seems not so malignant in its type as it was. Since our last issue, there have but three grown persons died of cholera in Knoxville. Two of these cases were of persons who had attained the advanced age of three-score and ten years, and all three of them were addicted to habits of intemperance. Some five or six infants have also died within the same period—one a case of flux of some four weeks standing, another of putrid sore-throat, and the remaining cases would only be called Cholera Infantum were it at any other time than this, when we are just recovering from a panic on the subject of Cholera.—We would still ask our absent friends to remain away until the Board of Health advises them to return, for the abatement in the disease may arise as much from the scarcity of subjects as from any other cause, and we have not yet had any very material change in the weather. In our issue to-day will be found an address to the citizens of Knoxville by the Board of Health, which we commend to the careful perusal of our readers.

"P. S.—Since writing the above we have had two or three new cases, and seven or eight deaths, up to this hour, 3 P. M., Friday.

"To-day has been observed by our citizens as a day of fasting and prayer. Religious exercises were had at the different churches in our city—and all kinds of business was totally suspended. The cholera we think is abating, and we sincerely hope that the Sabbath-like stillness which has prevailed for the last ten days over our city will be speedily dispelled."

THE FEVER IN CHARLESTON.

We fear that we were hasty in prognosticating a decline of the epidemic. Our latest information does not indicate any decrease in the number of new cases, or in the mortality. Many cases exhibit a very mild and manageable type of the disease, while it must be admitted that no inconsiderable proportion are extremely virulent. The weather is unfavorable both to the sick and the well.—*Mercury, 21st inst.*

THE CROPS IN EUROPE.—The harvest accounts from England, France, and we may say from Europe generally, continue to be favorable. An agricultural report from Ireland says:

"On the whole, there is still reason to think that the grain crops will be the most abundant that have been gathered for many years. With regard to potatoes, there can be no doubt the disease is now spreading, but not to such an alarming extent as some people represent. The new potatoes are generally in use throughout the country. For the most part the quality is excellent."

LARGE DROVE OF BUFFALOES.—The Nothern rail road route exploring expedition, which recently crossed to the Pacific under Gov. Stevens, encountered a single herd of buffaloes which was estimated to number between two hundred and five hundred thousand animals.

To compliment vice, is but one remove from worshipping the devil.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, September 28, 1854.

RAIL ROAD CONVENTION AT FRANKLIN.

We publish to-day the proceedings of this Convention—as much as we received. But one resolution was enclosed to us—whether or not there were more, we cannot say.

If the resolution has no other merit, it may claim that of brevity—a merit not usually characteristic of the proceedings of public assemblies in this wordy Republic.

We are and always have been a decided friend of this road, and would indulge in some observations in support of its claims upon the attention of the people of the State, but we neither feel in the vein to-day, nor are we possessed of some information which we wish to procure before we lay our views before our readers. We hope to do so at an early day.

☞The Whig papers are publishing with many encomiums a recent letter of Judge Bronson's, accepting the nomination for Governor, tendered him by the Hard faction of the New York Democracy.

We like the letter very much ourselves.—It is a bold, independent, straightforward document, full of just such sentiments as both parties at the North must learn to entertain, if they expect to perpetuate their political connexion with the Southern people.

In the midst of this Whig rejoicing over Judge Bronson's letter, it has occurred to us, how utterly impossible it would be to extract such sentiments as it contains from any Northern Whig. That party at the North is thoroughly abolitionised. The whole party, if all its conservatism and regard for the South were collected together, could not produce a single sentiment equal in patriotism and justice to those which pervade Judge Bronson's letter.

As a strong Whig friend of ours remarked to us a few days since, the most lively contest now going on is between the Northern Whigs and the Free Soilers. The matter in dispute—which is the better Abolition party. The Whigs contending that they are—the Free Soilers claiming the credit for themselves.

☞The Tin shop of Mr. Nathan Fitzgerald, in Hendersonville, was struck by lightning on the 14th instant, and considerably damaged. No person seriously hurt.

☞Bishop Wainwright, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, died in New York on the evening of the 22d instant.

☞A train, consisting of about twenty waggons and carriages, filled with women and children, household divinities and kitchen utensils, passed through this place on Monday last, on their way to Arkansas and Texas. They were from Randolph and Davidson counties. Better stick to the "Old North."—There's a good time coming!

☞The yellow is still very bad at Savannah. Several of the physicians have died.

☞The New York Whig State Convention has nominated Myron D. Clark for Governor, and H. J. Raymond for Lieutenant Governor.

☞The cholera is raging terribly at Pittsburg. On the 21st instant there were 60 deaths.

DOUGLAS AND THE MOB.

When Senator Douglass returned to his home in Illinois, after the adjournment of Congress, and announced his intention to address his constituents at Chicago, the Abolitionists determined that he should not be heard. Accordingly, a mob numbering several thousand, composed of "black spirits and white, blue spirits and gray"—a motley mass of corrupt, lousy, half-starved free negroes, and black hearted scoundrels with white skins, assembled, and attempted to brow beat and bully the gallant Douglass. But he is made of "sterner stuff" than to be frightened by such a crew, and delivered a speech in spite of their insane efforts to drown his voice and prevent his being heard. His speech has been published, and it is one of the best efforts of his life, and a triumphant vindication of the principles of the Nebraska-Kansas bill.

Dearly are the Northern people paying for their countenance of abolition fanaticism.—The mobocratic spirit they raised to defraud the South out of her just rights under the constitution is now beyond the control of authority, and tramples under foot, in their own persons, the dearest right of freemen—freedom of speech. It is another pregnant proof that no community can throw off the restraints of law with impunity. But this Chicago mob is the more reprehensible, as it interfered with the right of a constituency to hear their representative, and of a Senator of the United States to speak to his constituency. It is a sort of moral treason to the liberties of the American people, as without unrestricted intercourse between a representative and his constituents, the practical working of our system of government cannot go on. This mob deserves the anathemas of the Republic, and have got it from every quarter of the Union.

[For the Asheville News.]

Rail Road Meeting.

Pursuant to previous appointment, the delegates to the Railroad Convention at Franklin, N. C., met in the Court House on the 13th of September, 1854.

On motion, J. R. Siler, Esq., was called on to act as Chairman, and Leon: F. Siler, Esq. appointed Secretary.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Convention be turned into a Mass Meeting, and that all persons present be requested to participate in the proceedings of the meeting.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a Committee of five, whose duty it shall be to select and report permanent Officers for the meeting.

The Chairman appointed, under the above resolution, Col. John Baxter of Henderson, Dr. H. G. Woodfin of Macon, Col. N. Edmonston of Haywood, Col. S. W. Hill of Jackson, and Wm. Williams, Esq. of Buncombe. They reported—

For President—I. T. Lenoir, of Tennessee.

Vice Presidents—Col. A. W. Burton of Cleaveland, and Col. N. Edmonston, of Haywood, N. C.

Secretaries—R. M. Henry, of Buncombe and Leon: F. Siler, of Macon, N. C.

Col. Wm. H. Thomas, of Jackson, made a few pertinent remarks on the Internal Improvements of North Carolina, now in course of construction, and explanatory of the objects of the meeting. Col. Thomas proved conclusively to the minds of all present the great importance of the extension of the Rail Roads of North Carolina, East to Beaufort, and West, via Ducktown, to Chattanooga; and demonstrated to the satisfaction of all present the practicability and the advantages of the proposed extension West.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of five to consider of and report business for the consideration of the meeting.

Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed to constitute said committee: Col. John Baxter, Dr. H. G. Woodfin, John B. Allison, A. T. Davidson, W. H. Thomas, and N. S. Jarrett, Esq'rs; who, after retiring a few minutes, returned and reported through their chairman, Col. Baxter, the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the proposed Railroad connection between our own seaports and Memphis, Tenn., via Chattanooga, is one of the greatest importance to the State of North Carolina, and worthy of her most serious consideration; and as a means of furthering this object, that the Chairman appoint a committee of ten persons to collect information and press this enterprise upon the attention of the General Assembly at its next session.

Which was unanimously adopted. Whereupon the President appointed the following gentlemen to constitute the committee under the resolution: Samuel Congdon, Ducktown, Tenn.; Thomas H. Calloway, Cleaveland, Ten.; James A. Whiteside, Chattanooga, Ten.; President of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company; S. G. R. Mount, Murphey, N. C.; T. P. Siler, Macon county, N. C.; Wm. H. Thomas, Jackson; Thomas I. Lenoir, Haywood; R. B. Vance, Buncombe; John Baxter, Henderson.

Dr. H. G. Woodfin offered the following resolution, which was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting are hereby tendered to the Officers of the meeting for the dignity and fidelity with which they have discharged their respective duties.

On motion, it was ordered by the meeting that its proceedings be forwarded to the Asheville and the Chattanooga papers for publication; and that they request all other papers favorable to the contemplated improvements, to copy.

I. T. LENOIR, PRES.
N. EDMONSTON, } Vice
A. W. BURTON, } Presid'ts
R. M. HENRY, } Secretaries.
LEON: F. SILER, }

TO BE REMEMBERED.—Two years ago General Scott and the whig leaders travelled the entire country pleading for foreign Catholic votes, and denouncing General Pierce and the democratic party as being their enemies. Every whig paper in Pennyslvania took the same course. Gen Scott loved the rich Irish-brogue and sweet German accent, and his toadies swallowed the declaration with thrilling satisfaction. So anxious were the whigs in Bedford to exhibit their love for foreign Catholics that they determined to appoint a German Catholic postmaster, in the person of Mr. Andris Saupp, and accordingly he received his commission from a whig Postmaster General, and took charge of the office before judge Campbell came into power. Now the very same know-nothings who appointed Mr. Saupp ask that the democratic party be visited with destruction because they won't turn him out!—The only bid ever made in this country for foreign Catholic votes was made by the whig party under the lead of general Scott, and now that same party demand that every foreigner in the nation shall be branded with a mark of infamy, and Judge Pollock, their candidate for governor, has taken an oath to carry out their views, if elected.—*Bradford (Penn) Gazette.*

The Millerites have been holding a series of meetings at Syracuse, and have now fixed on the 19th of May, 1855, as the day when the world will positively come to an end.

If you meddle with Diana of the Ephesians, you must expect to lose the friendship of Demetrius.

Tomatoes are worth $2 a bushel in Boston.

"The Administration a Failure."

It is a very easy thing to find fault. The most degraded of human beings retains to the last the faculty of falsehood and of vituperation, and those who are least responsible are always the most offensive in their use of foul langudge. We take up a whig paper that has been published, let us say, twenty years, and has witnessed, if not confessed, the fact that no whig administration has ever existed from the beginning of the government without inflicting marked injury upon the interests of the people; and we find its columns stained with language the most unjust and discreditable in regard to the present general administration. The New York Courier is a specimen of this class; and what, with Gen. Webb, the absent editor, who tarries in London, flatters the nobility, and writes falsehoods against his country to his newspaper in New York, and the subordinates he has left behind to imitate his example, the virtuous indination against the administration which is poured through its chaste columns is almost overwhelming. Who would suppose—we refer to the Courier and Enquirer, not by way of particularizing its own somewhat odorous history, but simply as one of a class—who would suppose that this complaining saint sat by and saw the bankrupt law enacted, the Bank of the United States plundering the people, the high tariff of 1842 taxing labor, and, finally, the Galphins and the Gardiners rioting upon peculations upon the public treasury, and yet did not, in reproof of all this, print a single syllable? On the contrary, it was a refreshing spectacle to see how unconscious were these vessels of whiggery, while during the last administration, plunder in high places was the rule, and integrity the exception.—They did not seem to know anything that was progressing. They were in a state of blissful ignorance; and, finally, when they did speak, it was to excuse that which they feared to defend. Now, however, when President Pierce proves his determination to conduct the administration on the most economical scale, and the most patriotic and progressive spirit—while his measures, before two years of his term have expired, are pouring benefits upon the country—we hear such prints as the New York Courier and Enquirery declaring that "the administration is a failure!"—Why this accusation is so familiarly made by whig papers North and South, no one has yet attempted to show. *A list of the failures of the administration* having never yet been published, we purpose to make one, as follows:

The administration has failed to commit itself to the peculating policy of its predecessor.

It has failed to give way to the assaults of the abolitionists.

It has failed to permit them to violate the constitution of the United States.

It has failed to yield to the insolent demands of foreign governments.

It has failed to oppose the Nebraska and Kansas bill.

It has failed to follow in the footsteps of its predecessor by failing to make several treaties vitally important to the peace, tranquility, and welfare of our country.

It has failed to commit itself to native-Americanism, know-nothingism, and fanaticism generally.

These are among the failures of the administration. We do not wonder that they excite the ire of the whigs and the whig leaders; but we do wonder that this ire should be so publicly and so bitterly manifested.—*Washington Union.*

Latest From Europe.

Russia has unconditionally rejected the propositions of the Four Powers. Immediately on the reception of the reply from the Czar a Cabinet Council was held at Vienna, and it is believed that the result of its deliberations were that the Austrian Minister should be immediately recalled from St. Petersburg. The Swedish Minister at the Russian, will, also, be recalled. The Austrians, however, will probably not declare war but increase their army in the Principalities.

The Cholera has abated in the Allied Army.

The Russians were concentrated in various parts of Moldavia.

It is doubtful whether the Black Sea Expedition against Sabastopol or Anapa had sailed. The seige artillery for the French army had arrived at Constantinople. All the Turkish vessels of war on the coast of Asia had been put in requisition for the transportation of troops from Varna.

General Guyon has been placed in command of the Turkish army in Asia, Mustapha Pacha having been disgraced.

The Russians had captured and taken another vessel to Sebastopol.

Bomersund had not been dismantled.

The Russians had blown up the forts at Hango.

In the Baltic vessels were constantly reconnoitering the Coast of Finland.

Prince Albert, and the Kings of Portugal and Belgium were with Napoleon at Boulogne.

The Queen-Mother Christina quitted Madrid on the 28th ult., escorted by a guard of cavalry. It is reported that she was insane from excitement. Her children had arrived in England.

LIQUOR LICENSE.—The "Tarboro' Southerner" calls attention to a recent decision of the Supreme Court in the License case of Mr. S. E. Moore, of that place. It decided that a License granted by the County Court was not valid without the concurrence of the Town Commissioners.

THE LAST AGONY.—The new fashion for hats elicits the following from the New York Times:

"The gentlemen's beavers this fall have the brims set underneath with white fur, instead of black. The effect is very startling, for it gives you the idea that every man you meet has either been born with lint white locks, or has grown prematurely gray. Fitzboodle says it looks as if a man wore two hats, Jew Costermonger fashion, instead of one. It is a very curious fashion, and a very new one."

The militia institutions are "some" down east. We notice that a company has a captain, one private, and two guns minus the barrels. The country is safe. Let down the bars.

Education is the cheap defence of nations.

[From the American Presbyterian.]

That Remarkable Pamphlet.

BROTHER DOBSON:—Will you permit me to say a few things to the reading public, through the columns of your paper, concerning a very remarkable production, in pamphlet form, from the pens of Rev. Messrs. John Paris and Andrew Pickens, and printed at the office of the "Spy," Greenville, Tennessee? The said preachers belong to the Methodist Protestant Church; and whosoever desires to know what manner of spirit they are of, can learn it from the pamphlet referred to, without any difficulty. The said production purports to be a reply to, or review of, certain publications from my pen; and is very bitter and vindictive. Indeed, it seems to be burdened with harshness, and low flung ribaldry.

I shall show in a few words, that the pamphlet in question is not entitled to a respectful reading much less to credence and favor. This every reader may see, from the following facts; viz:

1st. The matters in controversy, as set forth in my productions, were settled in Western North Carolina, more than two years ago, and settled, too, in a manner satisfactory to all whom they concerned, except Mr. Pickens and a handful of agitators. My last pamphlet was printed about the 1st of Jan., 1852. This put a quietus to the matters in dispute, and the public mind settled down with the unalterable conviction, that Mr. Pickens and his handful of belligerents had been justly dealt with, and their conduct exposed most righteously. Albeit, Mr. Pickens and his small party were still, and ever will be dissatisfied.

2d. Rev. Mr. Paris, the author of the main body of the pamphlet, volunteered his services, and wrote under circumstances well calculated to cast discredit upon his unchristian production. He has tried to traduce the fair character of a number of the best men belonging to the North Carolina Conference; is very vindictive towards our preachers; unscrupulous in his attacks upon character; loves notoriety, and, though not talented, as a preacher, seeks controversy with the ministers of our church. I have the evidence in my possession, which satisfies me that what I have stated concerning Mr. Paris is true.—Moreover, he wrote just on the eve of leaving North Carolina, to connect himself, by transfer, with the Methodist Protestant Conference in the "Old Dominion:" hence he said things which he knew he could not say safely, and remain in North Carolina. And, hence, too his effort to assume the entire responsibility of the slanderous pamphlet. See his preface. He knew that he would be out of the way; and he was very solicitous that Mr. Pickens should not be made to pay the forfeiture of character for the very libellous and slanderous production.

3d. Although the manuscript of Mr. Paris was in the possession of Mr. Pickens for many months before my time was out in North Carolina, yet no effort was made (that I could hear of) to get the pamplet out till about six weeks (I think) before I left. This speaks volumes, and speaks too, in condemnation of the pamphlet in question.

4th. After a contract had been made with a publisher at Asheville, to have the matter printed, and some few pages had been set up, Mr. Pickins failed to get out his pamphlet in North Carolina. And why did he fail? Because the facts were known there; and the publisher referred to, took down what he had set up, and declared that he would have no hand in slandering those men whom Messrs Paris and Pickens have sought to injure.—The said publisher will say, no doubt, if asked, that I did not try to dissuade him from printing the pamphlet, but rather encouraged him to do so. But he said no sum could induce him to print such a scurrilous production.—Pickens tried one or more, elsewhere in the State (as I was told but he utterly failed.—Editors who knew the state of facts in controversy would not print for Mr. Pickens.—This goes far in condemnation of the pamphlet.

5th. Some of the best men belonging to the Methodist Protestant Church in North Carolina, were opposed to the publication of the said pamphlet. Yes, men of Mr. Pickens' own party did not want the thing printed. I know what I say. And those men were acquainted with the facts in the case. Let this have its due weight.

6th. Mr. Pickens sought the publication of the said pamphlet where he knew the facts were not known, and succeeded only on this account as I believe. He followed me into my new field of labor, with the view of annoying me, and no doubt with a desire to injure me. This appears from the fact that he has pursued me into Tennessee after a lapse of more than two years from the time I published my last pamphlet; and especially from the fact, that he wants his pamphlet for this section, as he has said.

Now gentle reader, with all the foregoing facts looking you in the face, what would you infer therefrom? Would you not infer that the pamphlet was sent forth by men who did not believe the truth of their own statements, for the purpose of trying to traduce my character?

Take another fact. The matters in dispute, as set forth in my pamphlets, were fully examined by a committee of high minded, talented local preachers of our church, and nineteen (Mr. Paris says 13) members of the Burnsville quarterly Conference; and the facts (as you will find them in my last pamphlet) were sustained. Bear this in mind.

But let us give a few items from the pamphlet of Mr. Paris—just a few as samples.—I will not take these up in the order given; but I will give the page.

First. On pages 28 and 29 Mr. Paris seeks to involve me in a contradiction, with regard to the objects which prompted me to write my last pamphlet. He gives, on page 28, my objects, which are—"To disabuse the public mind, &c., and "The promotion of God's cause, as the ultimatum." And then, on page 29, he in a note, makes me say, I published in "self-defence." Now, this would not be any great contradiction, if Mr. Paris had stated it fairly. But, look here, he takes the quotation in his note from a hand-bill, which I wrote in June 1851; which I did publish in self-defence, and then quotes from my pamphlet, printed Jan. 1852, in which I state what induced me to publish that; and thus, by an ungentlemanly trick tries to injure me.

Secondly. He tries very hard to make me contradict myself in a certificate given by me, and a statement made before the committee in the case of Mr. Pickens. See p. 35, 36, 37, &c. How is this? Why, it is thus: At a church trial in N. C., Mr. Pickens made a

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

heavy charge against certain persons, without naming them. He afterwards, when called on to explain, told me and one other to what and to whom he had reference. Well I say in my certificate, that Mr. Pickens "alluded" to the "Sons" when he made the public charge. Was not that the proper word, as he named no one particularly? I then say in my certificate and statement, that he "explained" to me, when called on, to what and to whom he had reference. Now, because I say, the said Pickens "alluded" to the "Sons" when he made the charge, and then say he "explained," the silly writer tries to show some contradiction. What stuff! It won't do, Mr. Paris.

Thirdly: He tries to make the impression that an advantage was taken of Mr. Pickens in that he was sick when the committee sat on his case. But this is all stuff. Mr. Pickens had told Rev. D. Sullens that he would not be at the trial; and sent no word, except what showed some contempt of the authorities of the church.

Fourthly. He labors to make the impression that some of the evidence used for the church, in the form of certificates, which was taken a month or two before Mr. Pickens was charged, as false and unworthy, as well as illegal. How is this? Why, those certificates were taken to prove certain allegations true, as found in my hand-bill of June, 1851. But before I furnished the proof, Rev. Mr. Sullins charged Mr. Pickens, and called on me for those certificates to use in the investigation. But, how were they made legal testimony? Why, in this way: Bro. Sullins notified Mr. Pickens to meet him, or go with him, to all the persons whose names were to those certificates, and cross examine, if he desired it. Mr. Pickens refused to go. Mr. Sullins went, and read to those concerned the certificates which they had given. Each said the certificate was right, without alteration. This made the testimony legal, according to ecclesiastical law. The dates of the certificates were not changed—I had no right to change them when I published them: nor had I any wish to do so. I published a note, in my pamphlet which ought to have satisfied all men with, regard to this point.

Fifthly. Mr. Paris makes much ado about the certificate of S. Smith, and others.—Now, I have only to say, the phrase "and others," was put in to save one of Mr. Pickens' best witnesses. His name was to another certificate which flatly contradicts the one to which his name stands. God is my witness, that I assumed the responsibility of advising that his name be dropped from the certificate used for the church. I did not want him injured.

Sixthly: Mr. Paris labors to show, that Mr. Pickens did not say that certain persons (Sons of Temperance) had been guilty of the "blackest," or "darkest crimes;" and that he did not explain to what he had reference. His whole pamphlet, from page 30 to page 85, is on the above points. If you ever read his pamphlet, you will see how utterly he failed: that is if you can see anything in such confusion and darkness as he creates. I will make a short work of this, by calling in Mr. Pickens as evidence. What does he say?—He says, "I still faced the committee, and said 'they have said things about me, not only as black as darkness, but as black as midnight darkness," and 'you know it." See Appendix to the pamphlet, p. 6. Does not this establish forever all that is charged on that point? To whom had he reference, when he said, "They have said" &c? He was complaining that Britain should be tried for what he dad done and said; and said, the other side could not do thus and so, and not be tried. There were two parties—those for Brittain, and those opposed to his course.—Now, to which had he reference? Let reason answer; and I know that the answer will be, he referred to those Methodists who opposed Brittain's course, and they were "Sons of Temperance." This is plain. There are many wrong statements in Mr. Pickens' Appendix. Indeed, I never saw so many mistakes in so small a compass. I will mention but one. Rev. D. Sullins never told him that I compelled him to church him (Pickens,) nor that I made him do it; nor that I advised him to do it. He could not have told him any such thing in truth, and he is not capable of such palpable corruption as falsehood involves. This is only a specimen of many blunders made by Mr. Pickens. But, he is old; his memory is impaired; and I feel no disposition to pursue him. If he can do any good, let him do it. And, if his and Mr. Paris' pamphlet can injure me here, I am much mistaken. I am too well known in E. Tenn., for a slanderous production, such as the one under consideration is, to move me, or my numerous friends, any way. Let my numerous and well-tried friends be quiet and all will be right. The pamphlet carries with it its owns paternity, and its own condemnation too. WM. HICKS.

Sept. 16th, 1854.

P. S. Will the 'Rogersville Times," the "Asheville News," the "Rail Road Journal," and "The Holston Christian Advocate" copy? If so, I shall be thankful to each. W. H.

To see a wasp waisted young lady, in ringlets and an abundance of flounces, gracefully sail to the head of the table, and, with a voice as angelic as a tenor flute, call to the waiter for a plate of cold pork and beans, is the most trying thing romance can encounter.

Mississippi is said to be the most thoroughly temperance State in the Union.

MARRIED,

At the residence of R. Lay, on Crab Tree, Haywood county, on the 10th instant, by Hiram Rogers, Esq., Mr. Dempsey Hodge to Miss Elizabeth T. Thompson.

Sand Hill

ACADEMY.

THE seventh session of this School, under the care of REV. J. HOOD, will commence on the 16th of October next.

Terms of admittance per Session of 5 Months:

Orthgraphy, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, - - $ 5 00

The higher branches, including the Languages, - - 10 00

Arrangements have been made for procuring the necessary Assistants, male or female; also a respectable Apparatus.

Board can be had on reasonable terms in the neighborhood.

CHAS. MOORE.

Buncombe County, N. C., Sept. 28, '54.

Particulars of the Terrible Massacre near Fort Laramie.

The St. Louis papers contain the particulars of the terrible massacre of Lieut. Grattan and twenty United States soldiers, by the Indians, near Fort Laramie. As already stated, a Mormon emigrant had complained to Lieut. Fleming, the officer in command of the fort, that a Sioux Indian had killed one of cows. Lieut. F. at once sent for the head chief of the Sioux—Matte-i-owan (the Bear)—and demanded that the Indian should be given up. Matte-i-owan informed him that if he would send a file of soldiers he would endeavor to have the Indian surrendered. Lieut. Fleming then ordered out Lieut. Grattan with twenty two men, and the United States interpreter, Auguste Lucien, to accompany the Sioux chief to the Minnecongou village, which was situated some nine miles below the fort. The chiefs, however, refused to surrender him, saying they would rather be killed, when Lieut. Gratten immediately ranged his pieces of artillery and commenced firing upon the village. The St. Louis Democrat says:

Three or four muskets were also fired at the same time, but the only result was to knock the top off of one of the lodges, and to wound Matte-i-owan and his brother, who were standing in front—the former with three balls, the latter with one. So soon as the troops fired, the Indians returned it, and poured upon them a shower of arrows. The first discharge killed Liet. Grattan, who was standing by the side of the cannon. As soon as he fell his command at once lost heart and attempted to fly—leaving their cannon, arms, and everything else. The Sioux then charged upon the flying soldiers, and shot and tomahawked every man of them save one, who made his escape by taking down a ravine, and thus getting out of sight. The interpreter who was with this party, Auguste Lucien, who had married a Sioux squaw, jumped upon his horse and attempted to make his escape. He succeeded in getting rid of his immediate pursuers and in making a circle around the camp, but instead of striking for the prairie, he very foolishly attempted to run through the Brulie camp, which was directly between him and the fort, and which was already alarmed by the firing. The result was that an Indian ran out and shot his horse with his rifle, and then came upon him with his tomahawk. Lucien cried out to him not to kill him, as he was a Sioux by marriage, but the only reply the Indian made was to bury his hatchet in his head. The soldier who escaped down the ravine was found by a Sioux named "Black Heart," and owed his life to his assistance in getting him back to the fort during the night.

The tragedy occurred on the afternoon of the 19th August, and it was not until the next morning that news of it reached the fort. The Sioux then sent word to the commandant to send out some more of his men to bury his dead, and they would serve them in the same way. They also went to the depot of the American Fur Company, which was near their camp, and where the annuity goods ($50,000 worth) were in store, and turned them upon the plain, and divided them out. Lieut. Fleming, upon consultation, sent some five or six of the traders down to see the Sioux and to bury the dead, but they told the traders very explicitly that the quarrel was not one in which they were concerned, and they had better keep out of it, and then drove them back to the fort. The consequence was that when the messenger left, the dead bodies were still lying exposed on the plains, only two, those of Lucien and another having been buried by two returning Californians, who ventured to execute the hazardous task for $25 a piece.

Nothing further has been heard from the fort at the present time, and it would seem that the report that the Sioux had surrounded Laramie is not confirmed. At the last accounts Matte-i-owan, who was shot in three places at the first discharge from the soldiers, was at the point of death. He is a brave warrior, and a great friend of the whites.

The St. Louis Republican says that Lieut. G. received 24 arrows in his body, one of which passed through his head. Two of his men were killed by the same discharge. Mr. J. Bordeau, in a letter to the Republican, says he had succeeded in burying the bodies of the unfortunate men. The Indians subsequently came to his store, and to save his life he had to give them everything in it—some two thousand dollars worth of goods. Mr. B. adds:

As far as I know anything about Indians, I think that our government ought to send five hundred mounted men, veteran troops, to keep the Indians in subjection; and one company of infantry to the fort. The Indians in the recent battle, after killing all the soldiers, broke their cannon to pieces, and carried off their muskets and animals. As for placing the infantry on a prairie to fight with Indians, it is just the same as putting them as targets to be shot at. There were about one thousand Indians in the battle.

There are some mortals whose bodies are but as the ornamented sepulchre of their dead hearts.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his establishment one door *south* of the Cape Fear Bank. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes as he is now *permanent*, and determined to vie with any establishment in the State, for FASHION and WORKMANSHIP, to continue to receive the patronage of his annual paying customers.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.

Asheville, Sept. 28, 1854. tf

TAKEN UP,

BY Thomas A. Roberts, 10 miles north of Asheville, on the New Stock road, near Flat Creek, one stray HORSE, of a bright roan color, diseased in the left shoulder, apparently by Poll Evil, near 16 hands high, and paces. No brands visible. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, within the time prescribed by law, or he will be disposed of according to the same.

A. H. BRITTAIN, C. R.

September 28, 1854.

Large Sale of PROPERTY

In the Town of Hendersonville, N. C.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust made to me by Wm. F. Jones, of Hendersonville, N. Carolina, on the 12th day of June last, I shall proceed to sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY the 2d day of October next, it being the first day of Henderson Fall Court, and continue to sell from day to day until all of the property is sold, the following property, to carry out the provisions of the said Deed of Trust, to wit:

The LARGE HOTEL, formerly Col. V. Ripley's, with the STONE HOUSE, BRICK STORE HOUSE, and all the buildings and ground attached to the same, containing Eight Lots, or four acres of land; together with all the FURNITURE in the Hotel. Time will be given on this property to suit purchasers. If said property is not sold then, it will be offered for rent.

The HOUSE and LOT where said Wm. F. Jones now resides, containing five acres of ground; together with all of his Household and Kitchen Furniture. A part of the purchase money will be required on this property, and the ballance on time.

One TRACT OF LAND lying on the Haywood road, containing Two Hundred & Forty Acres, one and a half miles from Hendersonville, and known as the Thomas Lands. And one Tract of Land one and a half miles from Hendersonville, on the Edneyville road, containing Two Hundred Acres, known as the Ashford Lands. Part of the purchase money will be required down for these lands, and the ballance on time.

One PLEASURE CARRIAGE and Harness; one BUGGY and Harness; one Carryall Waggon and Harness; one 1 horse Waggon; one two horse Waggon and Harness; two six horse Waggons and Harness; Eight **MULES,** one pair of CARRIAGE HORSES, one Saddle Horse; Fifty Head of **HOGS,** Twenty Five Head of CATTLE, Ten Head of SHEEP, and all of the **GOODS** on hands of Wm. F. Jones.

Leans as well as notes with approved security will be required on all of the Real Estate; and notes with approved security will be required on all of the personal property, Goods, &c., that is sold on time.

I shall also, on Monday the 16th day of October next, proceed to sell the following property of said Wm. F. Jones, on White Oak, in Rutherford county, to wit:

SIX MULES and one fine MARE and colt; Sixty head of HOGS; Twenty-five head of CATTLE; one six horse WAGGON, and one tract of LAND containing one hundred Acres, known as the Earl Land, near Hamilton's Saw Mill. Note with approved security will be required on all of the above property.

ERWIN P. JONES,
Trustee for Wm. F. Jones.

September 22, 1854. 2w.

"PRO BONO PUBLICO."

The man who borrowed the key of the Temperance Hall is requested to return the same forthwith, to J. N. VANCE.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the late Matthew R. Singleton, in this State, are requested to render an account of the same, duly attested, for the purpose of settlement; and those indebted to make payment to

MARTHA R. SINGLETON,
Executrix.

Hill Side, near Flat Rock, Henderson County, N. C. Sept. 21, 1854. 3w

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FOR SALE.

THREE or four yearling BULLS, and a few heifer and bull CALVES, of highly improved Ayrshire cattle. For further particulars, address

DR. M. C. KING,
Flat Rock P. O., Henderson co., N. C.

September 21, 1854.

Administrator's Sale

OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

The undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of James Weaver, deceased, will sell at the late residence of said deceased, at Paint Rock, Cocke county, Tenn., 6 miles below the Warm Springs, on the

12th and 13th days of October next,

A number of horses, mules, milch cows, beef cattle, sheep, hogs, &c. Also, a carriage, waggon, harness, &c. Also a lot of sheaf oats, household and kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

TERMS.—Twelve months credit on all sums over $5. Note and approved security required.

J. B. WEAVER, *Adm'r.*

September 21, 1854. tds.

BURNSVILLE

HIGH SCHOOL.

REV. T. P. THOMAS, A. M., President, and Professor of Ancient Languages and Mathematics.

——— ———, Professor of Mental and Moral Sciences, Modern Languages and Belles Letters.

B. W. S. ALEXANDER, Principal of Female Department.

——— ———, Principal of Preparatory Department.

Col. J. W. McELROY and Lady, Steward and Stewardess of the Female Department.

The next Session of this Institution opens on the first Thursday in November next, at which time the two vacancies above will be filled and will continue for five months. The course of studies will be the same as heretofore, and as extensive and complete as at any of the colleges. Tuition will range from $5 to $15 per session, with a contingent fee of $1. There will be a greater number of studies comprehended under the head of the Preparatory Department than is usually the case. The history of this Institution (although not ancient) demonstrates the fact that those who are disposed to *learn* can progress as fast here as at any place in Western Carolina.

The Trustees have an arrangement on hand by which they expect to secure the services of Rev. R. N. Price, to fill the vacant Professorship. To those acquainted with Mr. Thomas he needs no recommendation as a Teacher, having critically qualified himself to follow it for life, and being a graduate of one of the best Institutions in the South. He has been engaged in teaching heretofore, and has rendered universal satisfaction.

Mr. Alexander has been engaged in teaching in Tennessee, from which place he brings testimonials of the highest character, both as to his scholarship and his *natural* qualifications as a teacher.

The Trustees intend shortly to erect a number of dormitories, suitable for study rooms, which will be furnished to students gratis.

Board can be had at the Hotels at $1 25 to $1 50 per week, everything included.

The Trustees intend, as soon as practicable, to have the institution incorporated as a College, with a sufficient Endowment. The cheapness of this Institution, and the healthy situation, commend it to all in search of an Education.

By order of the Board.

M. P. PENLAND,
Pres. Board of Trustees.

JOHN B. WOODFIN, *Sec'y.*
Burnsville, Sept. 14, 1854. w6

PRIVATE SCHOOL.

—o—

The subscriber having purchased the property where John W. Woodfin, Esq. now resides, proposes to open on the 1st of November next, a PRIVATE FEMALE SCHOOL. He will be aided by Mrs. Morrison and Miss M. R. Cozens, both experienced and successful Teachers. It will be the constant aim in the School to develope the moral as well as mental powers of the Pupil.

Terms per Session of Five Months.

Elementary Branches, - - -	$ 8 00
Arithmetic, Geography, and English Grammar, - - - - -	12 00
Higher Branches, with the above continued - - - - - - -	15 00
Music, - - - - - - -	20 00

The Languages taught, if desired, for which an additional charge will be made.

A few boarders can be accommodated in the family of the subscriber.

For further particulars address

W. N. MORRISON,
Asheville, N. C.

REFERENCES.

Rev. D. A Penick, Pioneer Mills, N. C.
" Robt. Hett Chapman, D. D., Asheville.
" Cyrus Johnston, D. D., Charlotte.
" S. Williamson D. D., Davidson College, N. C.
" R. H. Morrison, D. D., Cottage Home, N. C.

Asheville, September 14, 1854. tf

A NEW FIRM.

The undersigned have purchased of *Rosenthal & Co.* their entire stock of

Clothing,

and will continue the business at the old stand in Asheville, under the firm and style of

J. B. LOWENBERG & CO.

They have all the advantages possessed by the old firm in the matter of purchasing cheap goods, and promise that they will sell as low or lower than has ever been done in Asheville.

The public are invited to call and examine our stock and hear our prices.

Summer Clothing

Going off at cost and carriage, to make room for Fall and Winter Goods.

J. B. LOWENBERG & CO.

Asheville, Sept. 14, 1854. tf

SALE OF TOWN PROPERTY.

BY virtue of a Decree of the court of Equity, for Buncombe county, I will proceed to sell on the premises, on

Tuesday, the 9th of October,

Being the Tuesday of October court, the lot in Asheville belonging to the heirs of SAMUEL FLEMING, deceased, including the

Store House

Occupied by Smith, Baird & Vance; and also the

DWELLING AND OUT HOUSES

at present occupied by James L. McKee, Esq.—The area of the whole lot is something over an acre. The lot commands the court house square, and is one of the most eligible for business in the place.

A credit of one, two and three years will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security, with interest from date.

I. B. SAWYER, *C. M. E.*

Asheville, September 14, 1854. tds

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

April 6, 1854.

SILK TISSUES AT COST.

A SUPERB lot of parti colored silk Tissues, of rare beauty and delicacy of design; are going out of the hands of the undersigned ranging from 50 cents per yard to 93, which is the wholesale price in market without addition of carriage.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 1st, 1854.

WANTED.

300,000 Bushels of **Wheat,**

for which the highest cash prices will be paid, to be delivered at my Merchant Mill in Charlotte, at any time after the first day of September next.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Charlotte, N. C., July 6, 1854. 3m

$300 REWARD.

A Reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for the apprehension and lodgement in any Jail of my Negro man

AMOS,

who ran away from me on the 3d of July, 1853.—Amos has straight hair, blue eyes, and is 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and weighs about 150 or 160 pounds. He rode off a sorrel horse, ten or twelve years old, with scars on both shoulders caused by warts.

I have every reason to believe that AMOS is in Haywood county, N. C., or Spartanburg District, S. C. He was raised by a Mr. Lewis Dickey, adjoining Greenville and Spartanburg Districts, and was purchased by Capt. James Bond, at Newberry Court House, from John B. Archer of Spartanburg. Said boy is a first rate harness maker, and will no doubt attempt to pass as a white man. I will pay the above reward for the boy and horse.

W. G. NEEL.

Harrisburg P. O.; Abbeville District, S. C., September 7, 1854.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell, if application be made soon A LOT NEAR WAYNESVILLE; and also, about

180 Acres of Land

adjoining. The Lot contains about one acre, on which is a

LARGE AND CONVENIENT HOUSE,

with outhouses and a well of excellent water. It is situated within five minutes walk of the Court House, and within one mile of

LOVE'S SULPHUR SPRINGS.

There could not easily be found a more pleasant and agreeable location, epecially during the summer months. The lot will be sold with all or part of the land adjoining, or it will be sold separately

About one half of the tract of land has been cleared and is susceptible of improvement. About thirty-five acres have been sown in clover. On it there is a good farm house, orchard, and fine meadow.

JOHN A. B. FITZGERALD.

August 17th, 1854.—3t

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

Medical Department.

The Fourth Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday the 30th of October next, and continue till the first of the ensueing March.

ROBERT M. PORTER, M. D., General and Special Anatomy.

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.

C. K. WINSTON, M. D., Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

A. H. BUCHANAN, M. D., Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.

THOMAS R. JENNINGS, M. D., Institutes of Medicine and Clinical medicine.

W. K. BOWLING, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.

JOHN M. WATSON, M. D., Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

PAUL F. EVE, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.

WILLIAM T. BRIGGS. M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical rooms will be opened for students, on the first Monday of October.

A full *Preliminary course* of Lectures, free to all students, will be given by the Professors, commencing also on the first Monday of October.

A Clinique has been established, in connection with the University, at which operations are performed and cases prescribed for and lectured upon in presence of the Class.

Arrangements have been made to accommodate all patients requiring surgical operations.

Amount of Fees for Lectures in the University is $105. Matriculating Fee, (paid once only,) $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduating Fee $25.

Excellent Board can be obtained for $3,00 per week. Further information can be obtained by addressing the Dean.

J. B. LINDSLEY, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty, No. 33, College Street.
Nashville, Tenn., July, 1854.

SPRING STOCK, 1854.

SMITH BAIRD & VANCE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

TAKE pleasure in stating to their friends and customers, and the public generally, that their Spring selection of

GOODS is in store, and that they are letting them off on very favorable terms. No expense or pains has been spared to enable them to offer as cheap goods, and as beautiful an assortment as any one can offer, in a word to enable them to cope successfully with the best. The goods of this firm were bought by an experienced buyer in New York Philadelphia and Charleston, and if there is an advantage in a variety of merkets, then their customers have it. Come and buy as the stock is uncommon heavy.

May 25th 1854.

A NEW MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The undersigned are preparing, and will publish as soon as the necessary Surveys, &c., can be obtained, a New, Large and Complete MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA, five feet by three, well engraved and finished in the best style.

It is admitted on all sides, that such a work is a great desideratum in our State, and it is in consequence of the frequent enquiries on this subject, that the undersigned have embarked in the enterprise.

The only attempted work of this kind is that of McRea, published in 1833; and since then the Counties, Towns, Roads, and Postoffices have increased in number, and all our works of Internal Improvements, with small exceptions, been set on foot.

It is intended that the New Map, now proposed to be published, shall contain, accurately laid down, all the Natural Features of the State—the Inlets, Harbors, Sounds, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, Mountains, &c.

Also, the public improvements and artificial divisions. The Railroads, Plank roads, Counties, County Towns, Post offices, Cities, Villages, Post-roads, and Canals, Colleges, Academies, &c., &c.

The Map will be ready by the summer of 1855

WILLIAM D. COOKE,
SAMUEL PEARCE.

TERMS.

In best Style, Gilt Rollers and First Impressions, $10.00

In Plain Style, Black Rollers, 6.00

Information from any source, and which may be of service in making the above work, will be thankfully received. All communications should be addressed to WM. D. COOKE.

Raleigh, August, 1854.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Inquire of the Editor of this paper.

Asheville 1854

☞ *Good and sufficient title to the above negroes can and will be made, and there is nothing improper connected with their being offered for sale in any way. Certain intimations which have been made to the contrary are false—false in every particular.*

JOHN A. B. FITZGERALD.

Waynesville, N. C., Aug. 17th, 1854.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Dr. Hilliard

Has returned to Asheville, after an unavoidable absence of some weeks, and is again ready to attend to all professional calls.

Asheville, Dec. 9, 1852. tf

Dr. M. L. Neilson

Has returned home, and resumed the practice of Medicine, in its various branches. He can always be found either at his residence in the west end of town, or at his Office, on the public square, unless professionally engaged.

Asheville, September 22, 1853.

DR. J. D. BOYD

WILL attend to any application connected with the practice of Medicine. He may be found at the Eagle Hotel.

Asheville, N. C., January 26, 1854.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. W. PATTON,

Keeps always on hand a heavy stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery, Castings, Iron, Nails, &c.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments.

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1853—1y

GOWER & SINGLETON,

Receiving, Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

February 2, 1854. 233—1y

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

GAITHER & ERWIN,

WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy; and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address, B. S. Gaither, Morganton, N. C.; Marcus Erwin, Asheville, N. C.; or A. H. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.

March 30, 1854. tf

T. D. WINTER,

AGENT for the prosecution of claims, before the Departments for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Half-pay Pensions, and extra pay. Also, claims before Congress.

Refer to members of Congress, and Heads of Departments. Office 14th street, Washington, D. C.

March 30, 1854.

BAXTER & SILER, Attorneys at Law.

Will practice together in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon and Jackson counties; and will punctually attend to any business committed to their care.

JOHN BAXTER, Hendersonville, N. C. | LEON: F. SILER, Franklin, Macon co., N. C.

September 22, 1853.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, } { P. M. CRAIGMILES,
R. W. PULLIAM, } { A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

JOHN W. WILSON,

Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his old friends and the public, that he has again commenced business, and may be found at his new establishment, two doors south of the Cape Fear Bank, Main street. Work warranted.

Asheville, May 11, 1854. 1y

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

April 6.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Public, No. 63.]

AN ACT to authorize the State of Illinois to select the residue of the lands to which she is entitled under the act of second of March, eighteen hundred and twenty seven, granting land to aid that State in opening a canal to connect the waters of the Illinois river with those of Lake Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Governor of the State of Illinois is hereby authorized to cause to be selected, the balance of the land to which that State is entitled under the provision of the act of the second of March, eighteen hundred and twenty seven, granting land to aid that State in opening a canal to connect the waters of the Illinois river with those of Lake Michigan, out of any of the unsold public land in the State subject to private entry at one dollar and twenty five cents per acre, and not claimed by pre-emption, the quantity to be ascertained upon the principles which governed the final adjustment of the grant to the State of Indiana for the Wabash and Erie canal, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved the ninth of May, eighteen hundred and forty eight.

Approved August 3d, 1854.

[Public, No. 64.]

AN ACT to amend the provisions of the fifty sixth section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," approved the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever merchandize shall hereafter be imported into any port of the United States from any foreign country in vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and it shall appear by the bills of lading that the merchandize so imported is to be delivered immediately after the entry of the vessel, it shall be lawful for the collector of such port to take possession of such merchandize and deposite the same in bonded warehouse, and whenever it shall not appear by the bills of lading that the merchandize imported as aforesaid is to be immediately delivered, it shall be lawful for the collector of the customs to take possession of the same, and deposite it in bonded warehouse, at the request of the owner, master or consignee of the vessel, on three days' notice to such collector after the entry of the vessel, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the foregoing provisions are hereby repealed.

Approved August 3, 1854.

[Public, No. 65.]

AN ACT authorizing the extension of the Alexandria and Washington Railroad into the District of Columbia, and confering certain privileges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Alexandria and Washington Railroad Company, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, on the twenty seventh of February, eighteen hundred and fifty four, to construct a railroad from Alexandria, in the State of Virginia, to the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, be, and are hereby, authorized to extend their road from any point on the Virginia side of the Potomac river to which said road may be constructed, at or above the aqueduct of the Alexandria canal, into the District of Columbia, connecting with the Baltimore and Washington railroad depot by the most convenient and practicable route or routes, passing through and along such streets and avenues, except the Pennsylvania avenue, of Washington and Georgetown, as the corporate authorities thereof may respectively approve, subject to certain provisions hereinafter expressed.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Alexandria and Washington railroad company are hereby authorized to construct a bridge over the Potomac river, on, or above, or west of the aqueduct of the Alexandria Canal Company: Provided, Said bridge shall only be built on or over the piers of the aqueduct, with the consent of the Alexandria Canal Company: And provided further, In constructing said bridge, and crossing the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, said bridge and railroad shall be constructed as not to injure or obstruct the use or navigation of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; And provided further, That this act shall not prevent Congress from giving like privileges to any other railroad company or any other person.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Alexandria and Washington Railroad Company are hereby authorized to establish depots in the cities of Washington and Georgetown at such points as the corporate authorities thereof may respectively approve, and to lay a railroad track or tracks to such point or points within said cities, and through and along such streets and avenues, except the Pennsylvania avenue, of said cities, as may be respectively approved by the corporate authorities of said cities, and to make all necessary turnouts; the said railroad company being subject to such terms, conditions, restrictions and taxation, and to such rules and regulations, relative to the construction, repairs and working of their road, within the cities of Washington and Georgetown, as the corporate authorities of said cities may from time to time respectively prescribe, so far as it may lay within their respective limits: Provided, no higher rate of taxation shall be imposed upon said railroad company than is prescribed by the respective charters of said cities; and said railroad company shall keep an office within the city of Washington or Georgetown; and shall have power to sue and be sued, to make contracts, and to purchase and hold lands so far as may be necessary for carrying on the operations of the company, and the service of process on the president or any director of said company, or on the chief clerk in attendance at the office of the company, shall entitle any party complaining to proceed against said company as authorized under the laws of the District of Columbia to proceed against chartered companies within its limits.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Compay be and it is hereby, authorized to construct and extend the Washington branch of said road, according to such route as may be most convenient through the said District to some point on the Potomac river opposite to or near the city of Alexandria in Virginia, for the purpose of forming a connexion with the said river and the lines of railroads running south subject to the provisions of its present charter; and the said company are hereby authorized to locate, construct and operate the said extension, hereby authorized, through such parts of the city of Washington, or public reservations, as the corporate authorities thereof, or the the President of the United States, respectively, may consent to, and also to build a bridge or bridges over the Eastern branch of the Potomac river, at some point above the navy yard: Provided, however, That the same shall not obstruct the navigation thereof. And said company shall have power to locate and establish depots and erect the necessary buildings thereon, and also to erect such wharves or piers into said river as may be necessary, provided the same shall not obstruct the navigation thereof; Provided, further, That the said Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company be subject to the same conditions and restrictions in extending their Road through any parts of the city of Washington, as are prescribed for the Alexandria and Washington Railroad Company: Provided, however, That this section shall remain suspended for two years, from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty five, and if at the end of that time, the Alexandria and Washington Railroad Company shall not have completed a railroad to Alexandria, and have the same in good running order, in pursuance of the requirements of the preceding sections of this bill, then the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company shall have the privilege of extending their road by either of the routes authorized by this act: And provided further, That if said Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company shall not have executed so much of the provisions of this act as relates to their company, by the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty nine, then this act shall be void.

Approved August 3, 1854.

[Public, No. 66.]

AN ACT to constitute Cairo, in the State of Illinois, a port of delivery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Cairo, in the State of Illinois, shall be, and is hereby, constituted a port of delivery, and shall be subject to the same regulations and restrictions as other ports of delivery in the United States; and there shall be appointed a surveyor of customs, to reside at said port, who shall, in addition to his own duties, perform the duties and receive the salary and emoluments of surveyor, prescribed by the act of Congress, approved on the second of March, eighteen hundred and thirty one, providing for the payment of duties on imported goods at certain ports therein mentioned, entitled "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandize imported into Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places," and the said city of Cairo, and the said port of delivery be, and is hereby, annexed to, and made part of the collection district of New Orleans, and all the facilities and privileges afforded by said act of Congress of the second March, eighteen hundred and thirty one, be, and hereby are, extended to the said port of Cairo.

Approved August 3, 1854.

[Public, No. 67.]

AN ACT constituting San Pedro, in the State of California, a port of entry and delivery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the counties of Los Angelos, Santa Barbara, and San Bernardino, in the State of California, be, and they are hereby, made a collection district, to be called the district of San Pedro; and San Pedro, in said district, shall be, and is hereby, made the port of entry for said district.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That a collector shall be appointed for said district who shall reside at San Pedro. The said collector shall be allowed three thousand dollars per annum, with additional maximum compensation of two thousand dollars per annum, should his emoluments and fees provided by law amount to that sum.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That Santa Barbara, in said district, shall remain a port of delivery therein in the same manner as it now constitutes a port of delivery in the district of San Diego.

Approved August 3, 1854.

[Public, No. 68.]

AN ACT to authorize the State of Wisconsin to select the residue of the lands to which she is entitled under the act of eighth of August, eighteen hundred and forty six, for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Governor of the State of Wisconsin is hereby authorized to cause to be selected the balance of the land to which that State is entitled under the provision of the act of the eighth August, eighteen hundred and forty six, granting land to aid the Territory of Wisconsin in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers and to connect the same by a canal, out of any of the unsold public lands in said State subject to private entry at one dollar and twenty five cents per acre, and not claimed by pre-emption; the quantity to be ascertained upon the principles which governed the final adjustment of the grant to the State of Indiana for the Wabash and Erie canal, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved the ninth of May, eighteen hundred and forty eight.

Approved August 3, 1854.

BEEF! BEEF!!

The subscribers have commenced Butchering regularly three times a week, and would ask lovers of good Beef to give them a call. Every Tuesday Thur day and Saturday morning they may be found on the public square, ready to wait upon their customers. When the demand requires it, they will kill oftener.

WHITE & ALEXANDER.

Asheville July, 13, 1854.

Notice to Tax Payers.

I will attend at my Office in the Court-House, on Saturday the 23d of September, 1854, for the purpose of Listing the taxable property in the bounds of the Asheville Company for the present year—when and where all interested would do well to attend, and save trouble and money.

I. B. SAWYER, J. P.

G. T. MASON,

Commission Merchant,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform merchants and the public generally, that he has established himself in Greenville, S. C., and will carry on the

Receiving, Forwarding and General Commission Business,

and will hold himself ready to serve his friends, and all who may favor him with consignments or business, to the best of his skill and ability, and no effort on his part will be wanting to give satisfaction.

He will keep on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

All orders from the country for Goods will be promptly filled, at the lowest market prices.

G. T. MASON.

Greenville, S. C., Nov. 23, '53. 1y

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to *Rosenthal & Co.* are requested to call immediately and settle with J. B. Lowenberg, who is fully authorized to close up the business. Attend to this without delay.

ROSENTHAL & CO.

Asheville, Sept. 14, 1854. tf

READY MADE CLOTHING.

A superb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

Saddlery.

Just received, a lot of handsome, well made SADDLES. Also—a variety of things, such as

Oak Tanned Sole Leaher, Calf Skins, Morocco Skins, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Awl Blades, Stirrups, Girhs, Circingles, Bridles, Halers, Martingales, Saddlebags, Carpebags, Buggy Harness, Boxes, &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, Oct. 27, '53.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL.

April 7.

B. J. SMITH, A. E. BAIRD, R. B. VANCE.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

The undersigned having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Mercantile Business

in the town of Asheville, announce to the community, that they are now receiving and opening, at the store house formerly occupied by A. B. Chunn, Esq., opposite the court house, a splendid stock of

GOODS;

direct from the cities of New York and Charleston, made up of nearly every article, ornamental or useful, which the wants of the country demand; and they wish the people to bear in mind, that their Goods were bought for the sole use of the people, and that they make no idle boast when they say they will sell as cheap as any body, which they flatter themselves on being able to do, as their stock was bought for CASH Any and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

"Come one, come all, and give us a call."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, April 7, 1853. tf

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishment, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, May 18, 1854.

N. B. A good wood workman, and a painter and trimmer, wanted immediately.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE of POLLY W. ALEXANDER are requested to come forward, lift their notes and save cost, as I must collect soon. Persons having business with me will find me at Mr. Murphy's, on Swannanoa, at the residence formerly occupied by Mr. Osborn; where I will be found at any and at all times with my papers, ready for settlement. Please call

W. J. ALEXANDER, *Adm.*

FOR THE LADIES, PARTICULARLY.

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaceas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

The ladies, by calling on Smith, Baird & Vance, cannot fail of being delighted, for a more handsome lot of dress goods, such as silk robes, silk and turkey red plaids, satin plaid printed berages, swiss muslins; plain, dotted & embroidered jaconets, cambrics, &c., can rarely be met with. April 7.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

James W. Patton,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Goods—a very large assortment—decidedly better than any formerly offered by him in this market; to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally. His stock was selected with great care by himself in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and having been long in the business, he flatters himself he can suit the wants of the country.

His stock of Dry Goods is very complete, and

To the Ladies

He offers a handsome assortment of Dress silks, cashmere robes, mouse de laines, berage de laines, brocade and plain alpaccas; French, Scotch and English ginghams and prints; long and square shawls, of every size and color, cloth cloaks; ladies cloth for cloaks, trimmings for cloaks; dresses, sacques; bonnets, &c. French flannels of various colors, for sacques, &c. Silk, worsted and cotton hose; misses silk and cotton under garments. Kid, beaver, silk, woollen, and cotton gloves, &c.

To the Gentlemen

He offers broad cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., of various qualities, prices and colors. Ready made clothing, consisling of coats, over-coats, pants, vests, shirts, a fine assortment; fine silk hats, Kossuth, Magyar, and wool hats; silk and cotton plush, cloth and glazed caps.

BOOTS and SHOES, a large assortment, not only for gentlemen, but for their wives, mothers, children and sweethearts.

Of Crockery and Medicine

he has a good stock, comprising all usually called for in this market, with many new articles just coming into use of the various patent medicines, of known reputation.

Groceries

Always on hand, at lowest market prices such as sugar, white and brown; coffee, Java, Rio, &c.; black and green teas; pepper, spice, ginger, pickles, saleratus, soda, flour, cheese, &c., &c

Of Hardware

a large assortment, consisting of razors, knives, knives and forks, chisels, scissors, braces and bitts, augers, gimblets, files, axes, drawing knives, cutting knives, locks of various kinds, blacksmiths tools, carpenters tools, shoemaker's tools, &c.

Saddles

And Saddlery, a large assortment, for men, women and boys.

With a variety of Goods not enumerated; all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms.—His business having increased, and his sales being large, he is enabled to sell on very small profits, particularly for CASH Country produce will also be taken in exchange for goods, at the market price, such as wool, feathers, rags, beeswax, tallow, flour, corn meal, bacon, lard, good linsey, beef hides, &c., &c.

Asheville, Oct. 13, 1853. tf

Something New!

BE IT KNOWN,

AND let it go forth upon the wings of the wind to every individual in the State of North Carolina, that

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO ELECTRIC-VOLTAIC CHAINS,

are the *only* truly *scientific* remedy by which all *NERVOUS DISEASES* can be *quickly* relieved and *permanently cured.*

Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache, Painful and Swelled Joints, Uterine Pains, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma,

HISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far-celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher, as an entively *new* and *novel* mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the *cure of Nervous Diseases* —and after being subjected to the most *thorough trial*, by the first medical men of that city, in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most *efficacious* of any remedial agent yet discovered, for the *rapid relief* and *permanent cure* of the above mentioned diseases, and were also recommended to the favor of the French government, who granted a patent in the year 1849. During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria, Germany, Belgium, and also patented in those countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the *beneficial results* produced in the cure of Nervous Diseases, found to be *astonishing* and *strange*. The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since, in the city of New York, where their *fame* had already preceded them. They were at once submitted to a trial in the hospitals of that city, by the celebrated Professors Valentine Mott, Post, Van Buren, Carnochan, who readily discovered that they certainly possessed *extraordinary* power in the treatment and cure of Nervous Diseases, and at once advised their *general use* throughout this country, by publishinig their opinions in a pamphlet which may be oftained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been *unparalleled* since their first introduction, and not *one person* can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and in no instance have they *failed* to perform what they claim to. They are so constructed, as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and by simply moistening them with common vinegar, a constant current of *uninterrupted Electro-Magnetism is produced*, which supplies the *exhausted* Nervous System with that essential Fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering.

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all *Nostrums* taken into the stomach, for they neither *sicken* nor *disgust*, and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with no danger of getting out of repair, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.—Price of Chains $3 and $5, accompanied by a pamphlet of 36 pages, giving a *clear* and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *enciente* are requested not to use them, for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow.

The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States. SMITH & McDOWELL, only Agents for Asheville N. C.,

JOSEPH STEINERT.
General Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y.,

August 10, 1854.

HATS! HATS! Of every description, new Spring styles, at

SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

Look Here, Gentlemen.

WE again call on all persons indebted to us to come forward and make settlement. We are compelled to pay our own debts, and must make those indebted to us do the same. This notice is for ALL. We don't want to run you to cost, but must have cash. This is the last call.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 6, 1853.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

BONHAM'S

Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Feb. 3, 1853. tf

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, Wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Oct. 20.

"YELLOW BANK TOBACCO."—We promised to have that fine chewing Tobacco above named in a few days, and now we tell you it is here. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

The Great leading Articles of Trade!

THE undersigned have on hand and will constantly keep, a large stock of the following articles to wit: Rio coffee, brown, crushed and clarified sugars, salt by the sack or bushel, superfine Tennessee and Buncombe flour, iron, castings, nails, molasses, spun cotton, raw cotton pepper, spice ginger, candles, candy, raisins, crackers, prunes, window glass, putty, hees, anvils, vices, bellows, heavy domestics, country jeans, linseys, strawcutters, scythes, cradles, scythe sneaths, &c., &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

May 25th 1854.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

An excellent assortment of hats, caps, shoes and boots, for gents and youths, may be found at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-head, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores.—From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant.—He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., March 2, 1854.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton, Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well, I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

People fond of good eating, had better call on the undersigned, where they will find coffee, tea, brown and crushed sugar, molasses, candy, almonds, &c. "A hint to the wise."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Candies, assorted, at

SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

April 7.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

The Bridge across the Catawba at McDowell's Ford, advertised to be let out at the lowest bidder is postponed until the Tuesday of the Fall Superior Court at Morganton, when it will certainly be let to the lowest bidder.

Bond and security will be required.

J. C. S. McDOWELL,
E. M. SUDDERTH,
JNO. PARKS,
JNO. COLLETT,
DANIEL RODDERICK,
JAMES AVERY.
Bridge Commissioners.

Morganton, Burke County, N. C.
Aug. 10th 1853—tf.

TALLOW

WANTED at this Office, in payment of subscriptions.

HOLSTON CONFERENCE FEMALE COLLEGE,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE INSTITUTION opens its first session on the Endowment Plan, the 3d of July, 1854, with the following Board of Officers:

REV. J. M. CARLISLE, President and Professor of Moral and Mental Science, and Biblical Literature.

_____ Professor of Ancient Languages and Physical Science.

REV. E. W. CHANCEAULME, Professor of Mathematics and History.

MRS. B. L. CHANCEAULME, Assistant in English Branches.

MISS ANGELINA BISHOP, Instructress in French Assistant in English Branches.

MISS LIZZIE CARLISLE, Principal of Preparatory Department.

MR. JOS. SNYDER, Professor of Music.

MR. DAVID TAYLOR AND LADY, Steward and Stewardess.

The Session will continue 10 months, with occasional days of relaxation from the duties of study. There will be a public examination at the end of each scholastic year. Diplomas will be given only to such as shall have graduated in the entire English course, though certificates of literary standing will be given such as do not complete the course.

The Rule on Dress, *to which all in the Institution are obliged to conform*, is the following: A uniform for Sabbaths and all public occasions, for Summer, of plain white jaconet, and for Winter, of Masarine blue worsted; and neat white corded bonnet for Summer and Winter. A cheap dress for ordinary wear. No silks, Swiss, gay patterns, flounces or jewelry allowed in the School.

The Steward's Hall will be arranged to accommodate, for the first session, about 90 boarders and other accommodations will be obtained for all over that number. The college Building will be fitted up for the session, to contain 8 recitation rooms, one of which will serve for the present as the College Chapel. Besides, the Trustees will, as they obtain funds, enlarge the building to any needful dimensions.

Holders of Scholarships are entitled to so much of the English course as is embraced in the *time* of the Scholarship. In this course there is one Preparatory Class, and four Collegiate Classes, each embracing the time of one year. In these classes the pupils will be advanced to the higher, only upon suitable proficiency having been made in the lower.

Music on Piano, and Guitar, Latin, Greek, French Drawing, Painting, and Embroidery, are all *extras*' though the three languages will be taught, should it be desired, *to all holders of scholarships, or to such as are non holders of scholarships, but intend taking the whole English course*, without additional charge.

The Terms of Scholarships are, for 3 years $25,00 for 5 years $40.00; for 10 years, $60.00; for 20 years, $100.00. The Terms of Steward's Tickets, are for 3 years, $10,00; for 5 years, $15,00; for 10 years, $30.00.

The Terms of Tuition per ten months in the five classes of the English course, to non-holders of Scholarships, are respectively, $13.00, $17.00, $21.00, $25.00 and $30.00. For Music on Piano and Guitar, each $30.00, and Drawing, Painting, and Embroidery, each $20.00; which charges *will be made to all, whether holders of Scholarships or not.* For Latin, Greek and French, *to non holders of scholarships, and not embracing the whole English course*, each $10.00. There will be a charge made to all for the use of Piano, of $2;00, and for the use of Guitar of $1.00 Also a contingent fee will required of all of $2.00. Board in Steward's Hall per week, $1,50, from which a deduction of 30 per cent is allowed to the holder of Steward's Tickets. Washing per dozen 37 1-2 cents.

One half of the charge for board at the Steward's Hall will be required in advance, and the rest at the end of the session; or one-third in advance, one-third at the end of 5 months, and the rest at the close of the session.

The principal on the Scholarships and Steward's Tickets may be retained by holders for the term of 5 years, by their punctually paying the interest for every 12 months, at the opening of the first and every subsequent session of the Institution. And in case of failure to pay such interest within one month thereafter, both principal and actual interest due will stand open for immediate collection.

It is required that parents or guardians place what funds they may desire for the use of their children or wards at College, in the hands of the President for their restricted use. All purchases by the pupils must be made in the presence of one of the faculty, and not to an amount beyond the funds deposited for their use.

Parents must state whether they want their children to attend any particular Church or *Sabbath* School, otherwise they will be required to attend the services of the M. E. Church.

The rules in the college and Steward's Hall will be rigidly enforced.

By order of the Board,
R. B. VANCE, *Sec'y.*

June, 1st 1854.

Hats and Caps.

WE now offer to the community as handsome a lot of hats and caps as has ever been offered in the market, consisting of Fanning's best moleskin, angola, cassimere, Mexican, Kossuth, Magyar, Jenny Lind, and excelsior wool hats, and child's velvet and gilt turbans, boys fine cloth caps, union cloth do, plush do., and mohair do., with other new and beautiful styles. Call and get cap'd.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

Fall and Winter Goods.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS,

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods,

—ALSO,—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call

They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

October 27, 1853.

Paints.

White Lead, black lead, red lead, Paris green, chrome green, chrome yellow, linseed oil, turpentine by the gallon, coach varnish and copal by the gallon, together with a general assortment of paints, drugs and medicines, at the house of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Nov. 24, '53.

CALICO! CALICO!!

3500 YARDS, of English, French, and American CALICOES, of superior beauty and finish, ranging in prices from 8 to 25 cents per yard, together with a splendid lot of Barege de laines, solid bareges, challio delaines, ginghams, tissues, dotted and white muslins, &c., are offered to the LADIES at very low figures, by their obedient servants,

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 1st 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.